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FOR 1853.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

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Dated September 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

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Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

AT the morning Diet on Sunday last, in Saint Andrew's Church, a very solemn and interesting ceremony took place in the ordination of four additional Elders for the Congregation of that portion of the Church of Scotland worshipping in that place. The new Elders are Messrs. J. Stuart, of the Bombay Bank, J. McNeil, of the Dock-Yard, A. Dickson, of the Military Board, and J. Scott, of the Army Commissariat Department. The sermon—a very suitable and appropriate one—was preached by the Reverend G. Cook, Moderator of the Kirk Session, who took for his text the 27th Verse of the 12th Chapter of 1st Corinthians, "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." After the Sermon, the Preacher stated that the Session, feeling it necessary to increase the number of Elders, had selected the above persons, who having been duly proclaimed according to the rule of the Church, and no objection having been entered against any of them, they would be now duly ordained. The Reverend gentleman observed, that from his long and intimate acquaintance with the new Elders, he was fully aware that it was not necessary for him to enter into any explanation on the importance and duties of the office they were about to undertake; still it was requisite that all things should be done decently and in order, and he would in this, as in all other cases, adhere to the rules laid down for the guidance of the Church. The Elders were accordingly briefly examined in the leading doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and were then earnestly and affectionately commended in prayer to Almighty God for guidance and support in the faithful discharge of their duties. The Elders were then addressed on the new responsibilities now laid upon them, and especially exhorted to maintain a Christian and upright demeanour, and to be instant in season and out of season in the high and holy calling whereunto they were called. The congregation likewise were exhorted to co-operate with and assist the Elders in the performance of their duties, in helping the afflicted in body or mind, in affording relief and Christian consolation to such of the poorer members of the Church as stood in need, and in short, in any case of necessity that might happen within their own immediate acquaintance. The greatly increased number of the congregation demanded greater attention to the spiritual welfare of the members of the Church, and although the Ministers were ever willing and ready to attend to the wants of their people, yet circumstances frequently occurred to render such attendance on their part impracticable,—hence the necessity for delegating a portion of their duties to certain members of the congregation themselves. The blessing having been pronounced, the new Elders adjourned to the vestry, where, after signing the usual formula of the Church, they were received by the Ministers and Elders with the right hand of fellowship, and the Session concluded its Meeting with prayer.

BENGAL.

TRAVANCORE SLAVERY.

WE understand that the Rajah of Travancore is not a little irritated at the comments which have recently been made upon the existence of slavery within his dominions. As a Prince, enlightened beyond any native of his rank in Southern India, as the liberal protector of science and scientific men, he feels that the "institution" is a blot upon his reputation, and upon his fame among the Europeans, whose esteem he so highly values. He thinks too, that he has been somewhat unjustly treated, that he is the inheritor of a system of long standing, and over which he has not complete control, and that due allowance has not been made for the circumstances of his position. In fact, he is said to be divided between a keen sense of the wrong under which a large portion of his subjects are labouring, and a want of moral courage boldly to attack the evil. He considers his hands to be tied by an influence almost as great as his own. He dreads to begin the innovation, unless supported by a pressure from without, which will give him at once an excuse, and safety in following what, we are willing to believe, is the bent of his own inclination. The private slaves in Travancore are generally owned by a class of men, styled in the kingdom, *Pidarki Karer*. These are Sudras, large land-owners, and generally men of great wealth, whose capital is devoted to the cultivation of rice. These men have no official authority in the country, but their wealth, social position, and the power of summoning whole regiments of slaves to their aid in any party contest, give them an influence greater than that of the servants of the Government. Indeed, it is said, that in any suit between them and the subordinate officials, it is the landholder who almost invariably triumphs. A former Rajah once warned his successor in the most impressive terms against the growing influence of this class, and even a British Resident has once been compelled to let them feel "the whole weight of his hand." When the Madras Government in 1848-49 remonstrated against the continuance of slavery in the dominions of Travancore, the protest against emancipation came from the representatives of these men, who fancied, or knew, that the forced labour at their disposal was the great source of their riches. They represented that the slaves when emancipated would refuse to work, and that the rice cultivation would perish at once, and with it the prosperity of Travancore, an argument, we hear, which has lost none of its force since the greet idol was forcibly removed into Cochin. These ideas are still current in the palace, though not perhaps altogether credited by the Rajah himself. His Highness is likely to be still more annoyed by the discussion of this question before it is finally settled. If not altogether responsible for the conditiou of the private slaves, he is responsible for the emancipation of those belonging to the Government, and over whom he and his servants possess uncontrolled power. The fact that he maintains an observatory will not be accepted in Europe as an apology, for the public is sufficiently well aware that half the learning of the United States comes from the South, and that the great slaveholders of Virginia are man for man superior to the free settlers of Connecticut.* The greater share of the blame, however, we fear, rests with the British Government, which hesitates to apply a pressure that would not be wanting, were any political or pecuniary difficulty in question. There is probably a treaty in existence, later than that of 1805, the only one in our possession, but the following clause has not, we imagine, been modified:—

"Article IX.— Such parts of the Treaty (A. D. 1795) between the English East India Company and the late Rajah of Travancore, as are calculated to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify the interests of the contracting parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed: and accordingly his Highness hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States."

This is quite sufficient warranty for any extent of interference, and we imagine that Parliament will so consider it. One debate will probably settle the question, for the Home Government which refuses to acknowledge slavery within its own territories, is not likely to increase the growing popular prejudice against itself, by defending an institution so abhorrent to the feelings of the English people. We desire to guard ourselves against the charge of confounding religious disabilities with actual slavery. The class of whom we are speaking, who in 1836 numbered 164,000 persons, are not simply Pariahs. We have no right to remonstrate, because Brahmins refuse to touch the garments of outcasts, or even because they compel them to turn out of the public path, but we have that right when the outcasts are reduced to a condition, only differing from that of the slaves in Cuba, in that it is not worth the while of their master to feed them properly. The fact of slavery is admitted both by the Resident and the Rajah; and we are told by those whose opportunities of knowing the truth cannot be questioned, that they are sold, husband parted from wife, and children from their fathers, like cattle. As we have before observed, they have not even the poor consolation of the Virginian blacks that they are fed as well as the horses, and cared for in old age. Through life, the Travancore slave is dependent upon the jungles for the sustenance, which his eighth of an anna per diem will not secure, and in old age he must beg from those in whom even this pittance cannot extinguish the claim of relationship.—*Friend of India, March* 28

SELECTIONS.

THE MADIAI.

(From Evangelical Christendom.)

ON Friday evening, March 18th, Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons that a telegraphic message had that day been received, conveying the intelligence that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Madiai, and that they had embarked at Leghorn for Marseilles. This information was not the less grateful because it took us by surprise. We received a letter from our Florence correspondent, dated the 14th, only a day or two before their liberation; and not only, at that time, was the intention to liberate them a profound secret,

* We cannot concur in this opinion.—*Ed. B. G.*

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but their enlargement seemed more hopeless than ever. It was not, perhaps, likely that the Government would give any intimation of the approaching event to the friends of the prisoners, still less that they would allow the public to be apprised of it. So deeply are thousands in Tuscany known to sympathise with them in their sufferings, that a popular demonstration, or as near an approach to one as in the circumstances of a country kept down by military despotism was possible, might justly have been apprehended. But for the Austrian troops, they would everywhere have been welcomed with open gladness by a people who can appreciate religious constancy, and who thirst for freedom. It was a political necessity, therefore, to smuggle them out of the country as furtively as possible. And this was done. They were hurried away, Francesco from his bed, in heavy rain, in their prison dresses and without money, from Volterra and Lucca, and put on board the French post-office steamer on Tuesday night the 15th, which left the next day for Marseilles. Not allowed to communicate with their friends, they were of course, ill provided for the voyage; and thinly clad as they were, they were not even permitted to take some clothing which was waiting for them at an hotel. How truly has inspiration told us that "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Some English gentlemen, learning their necessity, sent them some. On their arrival at Marseilles, they put themselves immediately into communication with the British chaplain, and that gentleman wrote by the next post to Dr. Steane, informing him of the circumstance. Their expected arrival in England had already been under consideration in the Committee of the Protestant Alliance, who had adopted a minute in relation to it, which we subjoin. It need scarcely be added that no time was lost by Dr. Steane in replying to the chaplain's letter, and sending, through him, an invitation to the Madiai to come to England. They were themselves uncertain what course to take, whether to proceed hither or to go to Geneva; perhaps this invitation may determine them; though there can be little doubt that a similar invitation will be forwarded to them from the latter place.

It were vain to speculate on the motive which has at last induced the Grand Duke to open their prison doors. There can, however, be no question, much as he would resent the statement, that he has yielded more to external influences than to the promptings of his own benevolence Let him call it, if he will, an act of grace; but never was an act of grace so ungraciously performed. Humbly and heartily we thank God for the boon; but who will persuade us that we owe any gratitude to the tyrannical Grand Duke? Our gratitude is due in another quarter, and we take this opportunity of recording it. The British Government has acted in a manner worthy of a great nation, which in the enjoyment of its own liberties, can look with compassion on the victims of oppression in all countries. The cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, and the preceding cabinet of Lord Derby, widely as they differ in their political views, both manifested the spirit of an enlightened and generous statesmanship. While Lord Malmesbury held the Foreign Office, he forwarded an admirable despatch to Sir Henry Bulwer, which though it never came to the hands of the Grand Duke or his Minister, as was intended, nevertheless took the ground of strong and just remonstrance. Lord John Russell's despatch, on succeeding to the same office, has appeared in the public journals. Vigorous and terse in its language, broad and comprehensive in its views, denouncing persecution, and branding the infliction of death for political or religious offences, whether by a public execution or a slow torture, as an inhuman crime, it is in harmony with all those honourable antecedents which invest the house of Russell with its historical renown. We cannot deny it a place in our columns; and that it may be seen what effect it produced upon the mind it was intended to enlighten, we add to it the Hon. Mr. Erskine's reply.

But the Madiai rescued from the fangs of intolerance, the duty of British Christians is not therefore concluded. Guarducci is yet in prison, and many more. Arrests are still taking place. The friends of religious liberty—all who love the Bible, and value the inestimable privilege of reading it privately, and publicly, without the dread of molestation—must take encouragement, from the success with which God has graciously answered their prayers in this case, to renewed and extended efforts. They must not quit the vantage ground on which they now stand, till they have taught all Roman Catholic Governments that they will no longer be permitted to trample on the souls and consciences of men; and all Protestant Governments, that intolerance is inimical to the peace and strength of nations, and opposed to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel. How much is yet to be done in this direction among the Protestant Kingdoms of the Continent, will be seen from other parts of these pages. It is impossible that things can go on much longer in the course they are now taking, without leading to general and combined measures to discountenance religious persecution, and to protect the persecuted, whatever their denomination, and wherever they are found.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

CHEVALIER BUNSEN'S HIPPOLYTUS AND HIS AGE.—It is no easy matter to give our readers any thing like an idea of these four interesting volumes,—the most interesting on Ecclesiastical History that have been published since Cureton's "Ignatius." The reason of this interest is, that we have new materials made available to the public, and a work of the second century long buried amid the lumber of ages, brought to light, published, and its materials critically examined. The discoverer of the work, Mr. Miller, a Frenchman, and member of the Romish communion, published it as a work of Origen's, which title indeed it bears; but a little critical examination soon dispels that idea, and shows that it can be nothing but the hitherto concealed work of "Hippolytus on Heresies," mentioned by the ancients. Hippolytus was a great man in his day, indeed the greatest man the West had till then produced, but he did not happen to be a Pope, or a flatterer of Popes. On the contrary, he was a kind of dissenter within the church, and hence a marked man by the sticklers for the Apostolical succession and the Papacy. He was Suburban Bishop of Portus, the new harbour of Rome (still called Porto, and a flourishing place in those days), and a member of the Roman Presbytery. Our Episcopalian friends must not get alarmed—we are not going to discuss the vexed subject of Presbytery and Episcopacy. According to Bunsen, the constitution of the Roman church in those days was not a monarchy, but an aristocracy. In the Presbytery of Rome, for example, there were the Bishop of Rome Proper, the Suburban Bishop of Portus, and the Suburban Bishop of Ostia, the old Roman harbour. In addition to these there were the forty-two priests and seven deacons of the different parish churches of Rome. It is a curious thing, and noted by ecclesiastical writers, that the College of Cardinals is nothing more nor less than the remains of the ancient Roman presbytery, as we have among them Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Priests, and Cardinal Deacons, and in the election of a new Pope, the vote of each is equally weighty. In the days of Hippolytus the Bishop of Rome was not deemed a whit more infallible than his brethren; and the then Pope Callistus was accused by him of favouring the Noetians, a unitarian sect that sprung up at that time, and which was severely handled by Hippolytus, who for his zeal in this affair was branded as a Novatian or Puritan, though within the church. Hippolytus was a married man, and had an amiable son who died in early life. He wrote several works, and among them the one now brought to light, in which he attempts to show that all the different heresies that were introduced into the early church were nothing more than ancient schemes of Philosophy dressed up anew, and embellished with a few Christian terms,—an idea which has been adopted by many learned men in ancient and modern times, but which is particularly well handled by Hippolytus, who quotes the express words of the authors in long paragraphs, and throws much light on this obscure subject.

It is the aim of a certain party in the church of England at the present day to lead us back to the doctrine and discipline of the fourth or fifth century; Bunsen would carry us two centuries farther back still—to the times that followed the Apostolic age. He considers that while the Apostles lived and miraculous agency was common, the church had not yet arrived at its perfect organization, and that its form was still open to change, but that after this period we are to accept of the organization left by the last of the Apostles. In the church of the middle of the second century he supposes there was a liturgy, and from the Coptic and other ancient liturgies he endeavours to find out what that was, and to restore it. He criticises and condemns pretty freely all modern liturgies both among Romanists and Protestants, and would substitute one entirely new,—a liturgy upon the above model. He would maintain Episcopacy, but make it responsible to the convocation of Priests and Deacons; and, as in the ancient church, place the election to all offices in the Church in the hands of the Christian laity.

The Chevalier discusses also the doctrine of the ancient church. The system of doctrine was, according to him, on the whole what has been denominated orthodox, with a healthy philosophy, differing greatly from the dry dialectics and hair-splitting of the fourth and fifth centuries. In addition to what we have said above, Bunsen has doubts about infant baptism, which he does not suppose belonged to the Apostolic age—but to which, however, as an act of dedication to God, and to be followed by confirmation when the child comes to years of maturity, and the act voluntary, he does not object. The late Dr. Arnold and Archdeacon Hare are his great favourites among our English Divines. He praises the genius and denies the general heterodoxy of the Divines in his Fatherland, and hopes when the English learn more to speculate as the Germans, and the Germans to act as the English, we shall have all the perfection of Christianity in this world attainable.

But we must finish this hasty sketch, and refer those of our readers who are interested in these subjects to the work itself.

For us to attempt to give an opinion upon all these varied subjects, or even to analyze the deep philosophy of the work, would be presumptuous and quite out of place. There can be little doubt, however, that if Protestants were to agree upon some such basis as he points out, it would add much to the external dignity of their Church, and give it a much more imposing appearance in the eye of the world. Whether ever such a system could be made to work so as give sufficient scope to individual zeal, would depend entirely upon the character of those who were in authority. The present laxity of discipline and confusion of order in England has this advantage, that no zealous reformer can be put down with a high hand on the ground of his being an enthusiast; and, constituted as the world and the Church now are, it is still a nice question as to whether a better organization, and stricter discipline, would be more influential in suppressing good or evil.

THE THREE PHASES OF THE FUTURE.—In the second volume (p. 17) of Bunsen's work, noticed in another column, we have the following remarkable expressions:—"Lichtenberg prophecied that a time was to come, when it would be thought as ridiculous to believe in God as it was then—(about 1790) to believe—in spectres, to which Heinrich Jacob said in reply that another time would come, when men would not believe in God but would be-

lieve in spectres." In addition, we, on the authority of scripture, also prophecy that there is a time coming when men will believe in God and not in spectres.

It is a strange thing the human mind, and it requires a deep consciousness within us of the existence and superintendance of a God to believe that all this apparent confusion we see around us, is working out a scheme of optimism, and that amid all the apparent retrogression, there is still an advance in the history of the world towards a grand consummation, in which God shall be all in all. We have sometimes stood to watch the waves on the sea shore, while the tide was making. There comes first a thundering wave, which makes one start back, and which wets the sand far beyond the point reached by any of its predecessors; but the next, instead of advancing comes far short, so as to tempt one to believe that the water has that moment turned, or that the ebb has succeeded to the flow. The third, however, advances a step further than the second, and the fourth reaches a point even beyond the first, so as to convince us that the tide is still making after all. Such has been the story of the human race in respect of civilization and religion up to the present day. The history of the Israelites,—the great national exhibition of humanity as respects religion, was a series of alternate seasons of revolt from God, of repentance, and of renewed prosperity in his favour and friendship. Nor is it unlikely that the future history of the world may assume something of the character pointed out by these deep German thinkers.

A little lower down Bunsen thus describes what he calls "the agony of religion," which he supposes is to succeed the systems of the present day.

"Is more religion or less required in such a state of things? Certainly faith is required, and faith will be manifested even more than before. But with what dangers is the way beset, which goes from paradise lost to paradise regained from the blooming land of childhood to the fruitful land of promise, through the desert of doubt, and close by the abyss of infidelity. Scepticism, armed with all the powers of civilization comes to the market place and asks,—Is not inspiration frenzy? faith superstition? histories nursery tales? Is not the much praised divine metal,—after all an ordinary coin, or a counterfeit? the tradition about it a fiction or a forgery?—the artist who coined it, and perhaps the god or hero impressed upon it, an impostor or a dupe? So the philosopher asks: the learned critic is silent, or nods assent; and the busy crowd round the market of life either burns the enquirer as an atheist and a disturber of public order and peace, or revenges itself upon its own credulity and submission by scorn and rebellion. A wide sea opens before poor humanity, where a safe harbour had appeared as a refuge from the raging waves. The reaction is strongest where the moral or political constraint had been the greatest. The most superstitious nations always end in being the most sceptical and irreligious; and thus often again, in melancholy turn, become superstitious, when frightened by their own infidelity and unworthiness, and infidels when the iron rod of superstition becomes intolerable. Slaves, who have broken their chains without self government with them, are doomed by divine judgment to be crushed by despotic sway. This is the agony of religion. But where remains religion itself?"

Though no doubt Italy and France were before the author of this sketch, it suits equally for young India, and ought to be well pondered by all educated natives.

To return, however, if another season of infidelity is yet to succeed to our present enlightened and religious age, before the full light of the kingdom of God irradiate the world, as seems to be the idea not only of these German philosophers, but of many Bible Christians among ourselves, let us not be discouraged. Atheism will bring back superstition, as the human mind must have some religious object to rest on; but superstition can only prepare for religion, since it itself can never satisfy the longings of an enlightened mind. The goal is certain, but there may be a hard struggle before it is reached. The Church will reach the Land of Promise; but there may be scarcity of water, wearisome journeys, and even fiery serpents, during the last year of her sojourn in the wilderness. Scott, and many British Christians along with him, expect to see Popery revived in all its former extent, and with all its bloody horrors. Others expect the work of judgment on the house of God to be executed by atheists, resembling those of the French revolutionary school, acting under a great impersonification of wickedness, the last form of Antichrist, who in the end is to be destroyed by the brightness of the Lord's coming. May God in his mercy hasten this glorious era, and may those who expect to reign with Christ prepare themselves first to suffer with him.

London City Mission.—The seventeenth Report of the London City Mission now lies before us. We have perused it with very mingled feelings. When we think of the evil with which the Mission grapples, we are overwhelmed—almost despondent as to the issue. Yet, since the London City Mission has hitherto been so remarkably blessed, we feel that despondency were a grievous sin. True, the evil is all but invincible; but faith can remove mountains.

This has rightly been called "the age of great cities;' and we have heard much of the marvellous triumphs of civilization connected with the clustering together of immense masses of human beings. These boastings are perhaps true; but, at the same time, there is a reverse to the picture. Sixty years ago the poet Cowper spoke with anxiety of the probable history of "huge and still increasing London;" what would he have said, could he have seen it as it now is—enlarged beyond what his boldest fancy pictured, and enlarging at a constantly accelerating rate? "The astounding fact has been elicited," says the Report before us, "that within eight miles of St. Paul's the population has increased in ten years by 424,520 individuals—an increase in itself larger than the entire population of any other of our cities or towns." The growth of the population of the United Kingdom occurs mainly in the Metropolis. Great efforts have recently been made to give church accommodation in London; but only *one-fourth part* of the increase in the population has been provided for. The population amounts to two millions and a half; the seats in all the churches and chapels put together amount only to 600,000. We grant the difficulty of providing for such a rush of population; but in wealthy and Christian Britain there are surely means sufficient. The Report says: "the condition of the masses of the population is pre-eminently the disgrace and the reproach of the Christian Churches in London." It is a condition "of the deepest abasement and humiliation." As the supply of Christian ministers and Christian churches is more and more inadequate to the wants of the metropolis, the necessity of such an institution as the London City Mission becomes more and more palpable. At the present rate of increase in the population, *ten* new Missionaries would be required every year. Happily, the London City Mission has increased its agents by 200, during the last ten years. Still, scarcely one-half of the field has been occupied. Large districts remain, to which not a single Missionary is attached. The Missionaries are 270 in number: they ought at this moment to be at least 500. The Committee are most anxious to go forward in their great work. The receipts last year amounted to £14,662; but an addition of £2,000 is required to enable the Mission to fulfil its present engagements with the 270 labourers referred to, and 9 additional ones who were immediately to be appointed. The Society calls loudly for aid. Madras last year sent them the large sum of £315.—"Will Bombay assist in this great work?" is the emphatic query of the friend who sends us the Report. We have lately sent home for the Mission the sum of £12—a poor response, alas! to the earnest and repeated solicitations of those who are labouring in this great and momentous work.

The work accomplished by the Mission during the last year has been very great.

"The cases are very numerous in which Popery has been renounced, and (what is far more) the pure religion of the Lord Jesus embraced in its stead with heart and soul. An especial blessing appears to have rested on the efforts of the Mission among this class of the population."

A considerable portion of the working classes in London are imbued with the fearful principles of infidelity;—of them we read:—

"The access which the Missionaries have obtained among the Infidel population is also particularly encouraging, and beyond what could have been anticipated. Even in a district which contains probably the largest number of Infidels of any district in the Mission, the Missionary reports: 'There is not a room in which the Infidels work to which I cannot gain access; and they are always glad to see me. When they themselves or any of their family have been ill, they have sent for me to visit them at all hours of the night.'"

The distribution of religious tracts during the year 1851 was unprecedentedly large. This arose chiefly from the large numbers distributed during the Great Exhibition among strangers visiting the Metropolis. It exceeded a million and a half. Nearly 6,000 Bibles and Testaments were distributed.

The number of children sent by the Missionaries to schools during the same year was 5,986; adult individuals induced to attend public worship 2,041. Shops closed on the Lord's-day by the efforts of the Missionaries 112. Drunkards reclaimed 384. Fallen women recovered from sin, 211. Couples living together unmarried who have now been united as lawful man and wife, 203. Families induced to commence family prayer 300. Communicants, the fruit of the Mission's labours, 551.

These items are specimens of what the London City Mission systematically attempts and through the grace of God often successfully accomplishes. We know no institution more worthy of success. It is most simply scriptural in its whole constitution: and men of every evangelical denomination are hearty in its support.

Stanley Faber on the French Emperorship.—A striking little work has recently appeared, from the pen of a well-known writer on Prophecy, George Stanley Faber. It is entitled, "The Revival of the French Emperorship anticipated from the Necessity of Prophecy." The author, in the year 1818, ventured to express his conviction that the recently extinguished Emperorship would be

revived. He clearly read so in the prophetic word. Opposed as this was to the interests, the wishes, and the most solemn treaties, of Europe, it seemed a most unlikely thing that it should be accomplished. The writer, who in spite of these probabilities against it, had published to the world his entire conviction that the Emperorship would be restored, may well be pardoned if he points to the recent facts with a certain measure of triumph.

We are not anxious to examine the truth of Faber's conclusions, neither do we commit ourselves to his theory. But we think that the opinions of this able writer and most diligent student of prophecy, ought to be known by all who are pondering the ominous aspect of the times, and the bearing that political movements may have on the cause of Christ. In Revelations, xvii. 9, 10, 11, we read of seven kings (understood to be Polities), five of which had passed away, and the sixth then existed. This, Faber, with the generality of commentators, understands to be the Roman Emperorship. When did that cease? Faber contends that it expired in 1806, when the Emperor Francis formally abandoned the title.

What, then, is the seventh head, or Polity? For various well-stated reasons Faber points to the French Emperorship which arose in 1804, as that head. Faber tells us that he had early come to this conclusion; but as the prophecy declared that it should speedily end, he felt staggered during the brilliant career of Napoleon. It did, however, end by violence, after eleven years' duration, in 1815. Confident that his interpretation of the prophetic record was correct, Faber, in 1818, and again in 1828 and 1844, expressly stated his expectation that the extinguished Empire must be restored.

The term of 1260 years, as our readers know, is a very marked one in the Scriptures. The difficulty has been to fix the commencement. Faber fixes it in the year 604: so that the 1260 years expire in 1864,—a date now rapidly approaching. The utter destruction of the revived Polity—and along with it the utter destruction of the False Roman Prophet—take place at that date; but before it "there shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."

"That evil is coming," says Faber, "I make no doubt: but it is an evil introductory to great good. When the Anti-Christian confederacy shall have been broken, and when (as was the judgment expressed to myself many years ago, by the late eminent Bishop Horsley), its mighty armaments shall have perished in the seas between the mountains of Palestine; *then* will be inaugurated that holy and happy period which is usually distinguished by the name of the Millennium."—"Some good men have imagined that by the gradual increase of knowledge and religion, we shall glide, as it were imperceptibly, into the promised purity and felicity of the thousand years. But Prophecy speaks a different language.—The appointed instrument of cleansing is widely spread tribulation."

Respecting the mere date we affirm nothing, and deny nothing. There is a wonderful agreement among the majority of commentators that in, or about, the year 1864 the lines of Prophecy converge to a point; but we are not prepared either to give or refuse our adhesion to this view. The rest of Faber's words as now given, are worthy of deep attention. During the next eleven years who can say what may happen?—who can say what may *not* happen? Look to France—look to Rome—look to Jerusalem!

REFERENCE has already been made in our columns to a Society lately established at Benares, called the "Centralizing Christian School Book Society;" but at the request of parties interested, we give the prospectus and Circular entire. Such a Society may be useful in rendering the labors of one presidency available for the others.

PROSPECTUS.

Whereas the want of information is widely felt.

1st. As to what books are published or being prepared in different parts of India, and 2ndly as to where these books are to be obtained.

(1.) It is proposed to form a Society under the title of the "Centralizing Christian School Book Society," for the double purpose of ascertaining particulars relative to all good works prepared, and under preparation; and of keeping copies of them for sale at a Central Depository at Benares.

2nd. The society to be managed by a President, Committee, and Secretary and Treasurer; the following gentlemen constituting the first committee, with power to add to their numbers, and appoint officers.

President, H. C. Tucker, Esquire.

COMMITTEE.

Revd. J. Robinson.	Revd. J. Fuchs.
Revd. W. Smith.	Revd. C. Cobb.
Revd. W. Buyers.	Revd. C. B. Lenpolt.
Dr. Ballantyne.	W. Wilkinson, Esq.
F. E. Hall Esq.	

W. Wilkinson Esq. Secretary and Treasurer.

Referee as to Sanscrit Works, &c., J. Muir, Esq.
Referee as to Arabic Works, &c., W. Muir, Esq.
Referee as to Urdu and Hindee, H. S. Reid, Esq.
Referee as to Urdu and Hindee Religions, Revd. R. C. Matten.
Referees as to Mahratta, Tamil, Bengallee, Oorya and other languages, to be hereafter selected by the Committee.

3rd. No book to be brought upon the Society's List without the written opinion of a referee, and the signatures of two members of the committee.

4th. The Secretary to correspond with all friends of Education throughout India, and collect as much information as possible regarding works published, under preparation, and contemplated, occasionally publishing the result of his enquiries for general information.

5th. The Secretary to obtain the signatures of three Members of the committee before committing the society to the purchase of any large amount of books; and by periodically circulating his correspondence books, to keep the committee acquainted with what he is doing.

6th. Preference to be given to keeping books on commission sale, so as to avoid as much as possible the risk of purchasing unsaleable books.

7th. The committee to meet when necessary for despatch of business, and three Members besides the Secretary to be a quorum.

8th. A Central Depository to be opened between the Government College and the city of Benares, for the sale of the Holy Scriptures, Tracts, school books, and works of a useful and Christian tendency, published in every language of India, together with such English books as may appear suited for general usefulness.

9th. The Secretary, under the general control of the committee, to make all the necessary arrangements for the Depository, and supplementary sale by colporteurs and itinerant retailers.

10th. None of the rules of the Society to be altered or repealed, nor any new ones established, but at a special meeting called for that purpose, or on the strength of a paper circulated to the same effect.

11th. The Secretary's accounts to be audited annually, by Auditors appointed for that purpose by the committee.

12th. The above Prospectus to be printed and generally circulated; and copies of it to be sent to the newspapers of all the Presidencies, including Lahore, Sindh and Pegu, with a circular letter requesting that all friends to the undertaking will have the goodness to transmit information, subscriptions, and sample books to the Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, W. WILKINSON
Secretary, Centralizing Book Society.

Form of Circular.

From Centralizing Christian School Book Society.
To———

SIR,—If you approve of the aims implied in the title of a Christian School Book Society, you may feel some curiosity to learn why such a Society should assume the specific distinction of "Centralizing."

The reason is, that there are many Societies, in different parts of India, engaged unconnectedly in bringing out school books, and other books, the diffusion of which must seem desirable to Christian men; but in consequence of their working without communication, their labours cannot have the same result as they might have if such Society knew what all the others were about. If a good book on a given subject has been prepared at Bombay, it is a pity that labour should be expended at Madras or Calcutta, in doing the same thing over again, while the same amount of labour might have been employed in supplying some real desideratum. To bring the various publishing societies into communication, is one aim of our Centralizing Society.

With a view to this we propose to have a book depot in Benares, from which the people who come to this centre of Hinduism from all parts of India may be supplied with improving books in all their several languages.

Comprehensive lists will be printed and circulated through the different Presidencies, so as to enable the several Societies to see what has been done by the other Societies, and therefrom to judge the more safely as to what ought next to be done.

If you feel disposed to assist us in our design, you may do so by making our views known to any publishing Society that may exist in your neighbourhood, and by urging upon the Directors of the Society the advisableness of co-operating by sending copies of their publications to be exposed for sale in our depot. The proceeds when realized will be remitted after the requisite deductions.

The commission charge for the sale of all books through the medium of the Society is 10 per cent.

Besides this, you might aid the Society by supplying the Secretary with information relative to the publication and preparation of books likely to be serviceable for general circulation, and by personal subscription, and obtaining subscriptions towards the outlay unavoidable at the commencement of the Society's operations, as well as towards the general purposes of the Society in purchasing stores, &c.

A financial statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Society, under the approval of the committee, will be annually drawn up and published for the satisfaction of subscribers.

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Centralizing Book Society, to the care of the Commissioner of the 5th Division Benares "Educational service."

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
W. WILKINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer Centralizing Book Society
Benares.

THE following extract from *Jerdan's Autobiography*, vol. iii., c. i., we commend to our reader's attention:—

"Our views of life, at different periods, have a prodigious effect upon our minds, and mould our ideas to wonderfully divergent conclusions. I will endeavour to sketch a retrospect; and in this, by experience, have some not most desirable advantage over those who argue from more limited and sanguine years.

"Take the buoyant age of Twenty, and its competency to pronounce judgment. Its world is one glow. 'Youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm.' Every other Twenty is a sworn and stanch friend. The look-forward is full of hope. The past is an impressionless clod of certain preparations to fit you for a glorious start in whatever course you are destined to pursue. You believe in all appearances. Men do delight you, and women too; for you have seen no ghost to warn you of the perfidy and crime that may beset your very nearest ties and dearest interests. It is the vision of the morning; and you are not awake to the realities of life. To such, even middle age is an impertinency with its wisdom, and old age a croaker with its experience.

"Pass on two lustra, and at Thirty something of the vision is dispelled—something of the tug has been felt—something of disappointment encountered; but still there is vigour in the imagination, and brightness in the surrounding scene. Broken ties have perhaps been replaced by ties of a firmer nature and more lasting promise. There is more of confidence than suspicion still left, and there is a self-relying feeling (often not worth a jot) that you are not so likely to be deceived again, as you have already been. The occupations of active pursuits strengthen the mind, and the battle continues to be fought under a host of advantages.

"But what says the poet, over two lustra more?—

At Forty man suspects himself a fool—*

and in a vast majority, whose views have been what I have described, not without good cause. They have witnessed many a chill change the glow—many a dark streak cross the rose colour—many a loss and sorrow dim the brightness—many a valued connection disruptured that never can be restored; and the self-reliance has sunk into a doubt that what has happened in the paths of deceit and injury, may happen again.

"Two lustra added, at Fifty, however fortunate, and yet blessed with health, man is aware that he has turned the corner stone of his existence, and plodded over the largest portion of his pilgrimage here. How different, then, are the aspects about him! he has now to live for others more than for himself; whereas up to a not far by-gone period, he lived more for himself than for others. There is a

* The fellow maxim that "Every body is a fool or a physician at forty," led to a neat retort where two of my distinguished contemporaries were concerned. Upon an occasion when Lord Rowell and Sir Henry Halford were dining at the same table, Sir Henry repeated the proverb, rather applying it to some hygeine remark of his lordship, who very quietly inquired, "May not a man be both, Sir Henry?"

glimpse of the grave—a serious consideration of provision for another race—a calm in the best cases approaching to sadness—and a closer approach to the awful futurity.

"Two lustra more and all these trials are aggravated and all the anticipations become more certain of speedy fulfilment. The most cheerful cannot enjoy the diminished good which remains as they did of yore. The man of Sixty is no more the man of Twenty or Thirty than he is a creature of another species. I do not mean to assert that there may not be many things for him still to enjoy; but they are altogether of a different sort, and he is altogether a different being. He sees matters with different eyes and in different lights—he judges of matters with different sentiments—he acts from different impulses. Credulities, follies, passions, vices, generosities, liberalities, virtues, are all more or less modified; as they have, in fact, been at every one of the stages at which I have paused; and now let me advance for a finale.

"Two lustra more, and glance at the span providentially assigned to human life—the three-score years and ten of the Bible limit. To possess little impaired faculties at that age is to be one of a great multitude. Of those who were born about the same time, death has removed nearly all, and some few linger on in decrepitude and pain, humbly desirous of the same inevitable end, as soon as it may please God to give them rest. The game is played—the flame is flickering in the socket—the look-back is wearisome. All the earth can afford is poor and frivolous; there is but one object that can deserve attention. Need I say what it is?"

THE following extract from a letter recently received from the Cape of Good Hope will be found interesting.

"Mr. M. told me there are about 20,000 colored people in Cape Town, but scarcely one Caffre or Hottentot. He says within the twenty years he has been here, the number of the Hottentots has greatly diminished. The colored people are of very mixed descent; about 6,000 of them are Mussalmans chiefly descendants of Malay slaves. They all speak Dutch, and as they are very anxious for their children to learn English, and send them to Christian schools; there is much hope for the rising generation. The Mussalmans are very ignorant and bigotted, and have lately built two mosques. The men abhor tracts, but many of the women will take them privately, and will even pay a penny a week to get a Bible, especially those who have only become Mussalmans by marriage. These people are the best mechanics at the Cape. All the churches have Missions—I mean each denomination—and the Government aids the Mission Schools on condition that no other religious standard is used *but the Bible*, no Catechism. They have an Inspector General of Education, and support schools all over the Colony, wherever a sufficient number of people request one. Many of the schoolmasters are Scotchmen. Altogether the Cape seems a very civilized enlightened colony. There is no party spirit among the different sects except the Puseyites. All the ministers, all the school teachers, all the congregations, and all the Sunday-scholars meet together periodically for prayer—tea meetings—and at the Lord's Table; this is very delightful. At Mr. Morgan's school there are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, sixty-seven Mussalmans, and many heathens, of every shade, from pure white to black; and this is the case also in the other schools. Mr. M. has about two hundred communicants, mostly converts and their descendants. Mr. M. has two Dutch services and two English every Sabbath. He had a meeting for poor colored people the evening we were there, and we went into the vestry to hear them sing Dutch hymns. Their singing is beautiful—such sweet voices; and they take bass and treble parts naturally without being taught."

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A Friend has sent us the following, for which we render our thanks:—

Protestant Alliance, 9, *Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London, March* 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—As this circular will be sent to many who have not seen the two preceding ones, it may be well to state that it is one of a series of monthly letters.

44. Lectures on Popery have been delivered during the last month for the Durham Protestant Alliance, by the Revd. G. Fox; for the Bristol Protestant Alliance, by the Revd. E. B. Elliott and Revd. G. M. Davis.

The Revd. Hugh Stowell has lectured for the Protestant Alliance of Bath, Reading, and Newbury.

Controversial sermons are proceeding in St. Jude's Church, Southwark, and St. Peter's Church, River Lane.

Captain Trotter has addressed large and enthusiastic audiences on the persecutions in Tuscany, at Chelsea, Woolwich, Stockwell, Brighton, Finsbury, Bath, Reading, Windsor, Whitechapel, Clapham, Glasgow, Winchester, and Edinburgh.

45. Lectures are in course of arrangement by the Leicester Protestant Alliance, Stroud Protestant Alliance, Dorset Protestant Society, and Tunbridge Protestant Alliance.

46. The case of the Madiai was brought before Parliament on February 17th by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, when an interesting debate took place, and the diplomatic correspondence on the case made public.

47. A deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview with Lord Palmerston on February 17th, to present to Her Majesty the memorial respecting the Madiai which had been adopted at the public meeting held in Exeter Hall.

48. A wood-cut from an excellent drawing of Exeter Hall during the Madiai meeting is now publishing, and a copy will be sent to persons enclosing fourteen stamps to the Secretary of the Protestant Alliance.

49. A Protestant Alliance has just been established for Weston-Super-Mare, and a Protestant Association for Agra, B. I.

50. We enclose a copy of a pamphlet containing a short Summary of the Madiai case. The more detailed account, to be published by the Protestant Alliance, is still in course of preparation.

51. The debate upon Mr. Spooner's motion for a repeal of the Maynooth Act resulted in a defeat of the motion by 192 against 162. The bill for the endowment of Maynooth was carried, in 1845, by 317 against 184. The majority in favour of Maynooth has been rapidly diminished. It is expected that a committee of inquiry will be granted on Lord Winchelsea's motion to that effect in the House of Lords.

52. Pamphlets received—"Foreign Affairs" reprinted from the *Sheffield Free Press*—"The Catacombs in Rome" four lectures given for the Norwood Protestant Alliance—"The Madiai Case, &c." (enclosed). "Case of the Madiai Correspondence, presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty." "Address of the Church Protestant Defence Society." "The Catholic Answer and Protestant Reply." "The Three Roman Invasions of Britain."

We remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

JOHN MACGREGOR, *Honorary Secretary.*

CHARLES GIDERNE, *Secretary.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—MAY 6.

—— The *Friend of China* says:—"The spirit of insubordination manifested for several years past at Ningpo, has served to prepare the people for a change of rulers, and the successes of the insurgents have at last led them to express themselves rather freely on the subject. It is now sufficiently evident, that they would accord as cordial a reception to Tien-teh's troops as their unimpassioned nature will admit. The five hundred soldiers despatched at an enormous expense several weeks since, have returned from the seat of war without having seen the enemy; their commander having cut his throat in despair, none could restrain the desertion of his followers. Chinese patriotism, such as it is, is rising, justice and sound policy therefore dictate, that their efforts at throwing off a degrading yoke should be respected; let there be no interference."

—— Hienfung, the young Emperor of China, lately favored the Celestial public with the following document, on occasion of his marriage:—"Intently occupied, day and night, with the vast concerns of the inheritance transmitted by heaven through my pious ancestors, I need a like minded assistance. *Niu Luhkú* is a lady of honorable extraction, whose good character is appreciated within, where her natural goodness of disposition, and exemplary deportment is shown by her familiarity with household duties, and, being instructed by the ancients, the washing of linen, fine or coarse, is not repugnant to her. Frugal and condescending, benevolent and gentle, it is proper that she should be placed in the enjoyment of every happiness. Let her, therefore, be imperially robed, and made the head (officially) of the six palaces. In accordance with ancient usage, I shall devoutly announce the event to heaven, to earth, to the manes of my ancestors, and to the gods of the soil, and of the cerealia on the 7th day of the 10th month, when she shall have a seat on the throne; and let it be then recorded, that the virtuous and worthy lady, *Niu Luhkú*, is thereby constituted empress. She shall thereafter reside in the nelumbium palace, and aid in the administration, within the fragrant walls of her peppered apartment. Abounding in virtue, may she be happily fruitful! On this joyful occasion let favors be bestowed as follows, &c."

SATURDAY,—MAY 7.

—— The *Englishman* gives the following:—"If the Burmese are sincere in their desire for peace on the terms of the Governor-General's proclamation, we are glad to announce that it will be in their power to secure it. Lord Dalhousie, in the exercise of a wise moderation, has signed and returned the treaty to Burmah, stripped of the additions unauthorised by the proclamation of the 30th December. We give every credit to his Lordship, and trust that the Burmese Commissioners will not afford him grounds for prolonging hostilities."

—— From the *Bombay Times* we take as follows:—"Thirteen men were recently put on their trial in the Supreme Court at Madras, for the murder of a Policeman while in the execution of his duty,—seven of the prisoners having been found Guilty, sentence of death was recorded against four, and the remaining three were sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was to have been put into execution on Friday the 29th ultimo, but doubts having been entertained, whether the conviction was so indisputably just, that the last penalty should be exacted, a deputation of European and Native gentlemen waited upon the presiding Judge, Sir William Burton, and having represented strong grounds for the mitigation, or at least the suspension of the execution of the sentence, obtained from His Lordship a respite for the condemned parties until the 16th instant. According to our contemporaries the state of the public mind at Madras has been very uneasy on the subject, and all would be rejoiced if circumstances are found to warrant an eventual commutation of the sentence."

—— The Illinois central railroad is 700 miles in length. 636 miles of it are in a straight line, being the longest straight line in the world.

MONDAY,—MAY 9.

—— The *Friend of India* is to be enlarged by the addition of four pages, from May 5th. The extra pages are to be in the shape of a wrapper, and are to be filled with extracts from European journals. In order that this enlargement might not involve an increase of postage, the proprietors have imported paper specially manufactured for their purpose.

—— The same journal says:—"The *Hurkaru* publishes a long and interesting letter, containing a very full account of the proceedings of the Batavian authorities with regard to Mr. Gibson, the Captain of the American schooner *Flirt*. The writer evidently believes that a plot was laid by the local Dutch authority to ingratiate himself with his superiors by proving that the Americans were stirring up the natives to revolt, and even accuses him of sanctioning a forgery in order to deceive the unfortunate adventurer. We think it is much more probable that the Resident was influenced by that perpetual dread, which makes the Batavian authorities watch every stranger as carefully as if he came with an army at his back, which supports their absurd passport system, and their police surveillance. At any rate, a great oppression has been permitted, and one which demands the interference of the American Government."

—— A writer in the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"The merchandise sent to Bombay from, and through, Malwa, consists principally of opium, cotton and grain, the former of which, although produced under the disadvantage of the enormous duty of four hundred Rupees a chest, has increased so much, that this duty last year amounted to more than a crore of Rupees. The principal imports into Malwa consist of Europe piece goods, iron, lead, copper, silks, cocoa-nuts, soopari, dates, cocoa-nut oil, almonds, goor, salt, nutmegs, and spices of all kinds, sugar, and European stores. The whole of these pay a small *ad valorem* duty to the native powers through whose states they pass, the present system for the consolidated collection of which, was established by Mr. Hamilton, the Resident at Indore, in 1844, soon after the opening of the present road by Akhurpore, on the Nerbudda, the Kilner Ghaut and Mhow to Indore—the former road having gone through Kusrawed, Mundlaisir and up the Simrole Ghaut. Formerly each petty state, chief, and Manager of a Pergunnah, levied separate duties, thus exposing the merchant to vexation, delay, extortion and robbery. Under the present system the duties much reduced are levied *en masse*, and the proceeds shared yearly by the native states to whom they pertain. These states have contributed liberally to the improvement of the road. Nearly every nullah and river between Sindwah and Indore has been bridged, and an effective police, under the superintendence of an European officer, has been established. A comparison of the returns of traffic between the years 1845-46 and 1851-52, show an increase from 2,338 carts in the former year, to 13,180 in the latter, thus proving how much the traffic has been affected by the greater facility and security of communication. This year it has been still further facilitated by the construction, under the orders of Mr. Hamilton, of a fair weather tressel bridge over the Nerbudda—which work has been most effectually and expeditiously carried into effect by that zealous and indefatigable officer Lieutenant Keatinge, Bombay Artillery, Political Superintendent of Nimar."

—— Our new Postmaster-general, Mr. Duncan Davidson, has assumed charge.

—— The Trieste correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, writes as follows :—" Baron de Bruck, Austria's best statesman at present, has been nominated internuncius with the Sublime Porte, with a yearly salary of £7000, as a return for his sevices in settling the differences between his own and the Russian Governments, relative to the Customs Union established now to their mutual great satisfaction. Although his departure was regretted because, for putting our finances in order, he would have been the proper man, it cannot be denied, on the other side, that his activity in his new sphere will be as beneficial to his adopted country.—Our consulates in the East are principally of his creation. By birth he is a Prussian. More than twenty years ago, he arrived here with an Ensign's commission in the Indo-British army as his only property, which he sold, and accepted of a clerkship of £60 a year. Since that time, what changes ! *'Tempora mutantur nosque in illis.'* There is a rumour that the commands of the Austrian army are to be reduced to their state prior to 1849. According to news received from Milan yesterday, the state of siege there has become mild in consideration of the existing tranquillity. There is also more lenity exercised on the Swiss frontier."

TUESDAY,—MAY 10.

—— The following is from the *Benares Recorder* : —" The Important Document so long expected about the Indian Postal Reform has at length reached India, and we are happy to state, that though the boon is is not so great as was expected by the public, still we are glad to announce that a boon has been granted, and which we understand, will soon come into operation. From the letter of the Court of Directors, we learn that they have sanctioned an uniform postage rate of one anna for letters of a quarter tola weight, with an ascending scale of charge according to the weight of letters,—viz.—On letters not exceeding a quarter of a tola in weight ½ anna. On all letters weighing a quarter of a tola and upwards, but not exceeding half a tola, 1 anna. On all letters weighing half a tola, and upwards, but not exceeding 1 tola, 2 annas. On all letters weighing one tola and a half and upwards, but not exceeding one tola and a half, 4 annas. *On all letters weighing two tolas and upwards, but not exceeding three tolas, 6 annas.* For every additional tola or fraction of a tola, two annas are added. Stamps are to be introduced bearing the arms of the Hon'ble East India Company. Bearing letters will be charged double postage. We are happy to learn from the document in question that the Governor General recommended to the Court of Directors an uniform postage of one anna, but the opinion of the Indian Commissioners seems to have had more weight with them than that of His Lordship : however, it is still left optional to his Lordship to grant or withhold the uniform postage, and may it please His Lordship to grant us this boon."

—— How many children are killed in India, in the course of a year, for the sake of their ornaments ? We should say, hundreds. The cases brought to light are few, doubtless, compared to the number of those which remain undetected. Three men have just been executed at Kamptee, for murdering two children whose ornaments excited their cupidity.

—— An Admiralty agent says in the *Daily News* : —"I beg, through your columns, to impress upon the steam companies of the kingdom a fact of far deeper import concerning lost vessels, than for very many years past. In three instances that I know of, the great loss of life was entirely owing to the master, or whoever was in command when the ship had struck, backing his vessel off without thinking of letting her 'hang on' until the people could save themselves over the bows or by means of her own or other vessels' boats. He, in fact, did as a man would do when he had run his head against an object in the dark. He drew his vessel off, not thinking that she might remain as she was for hours, or even for days ; and forgetting that, by so doing, he might develope a hole in the bows that would founder him in a few minutes. My remedy to meet this is, that there shall be in the master's instructions a regular and formal warning to him not to think of reversing the engines at all in such a case as that of going stem on to a rocky shore for the simple reason, that if he backs off, it is ten to one that his vessel will founder."

—— We learn from an American paper that the Rev. Elisha S. Terry, Baptist Missionary among the Chippeway Indians on the Red River, has been murdered. He was going to the woods to cut a stick of timber, singing a Hymn in the Chippeway language as he passed along, when he was pierced through by many arrows discharged by a band of Sioux Indians, lying in ambush, and afterwards scalped.

—— Two young Brahmans were baptized at Calcutta, April 27th, by a Free Church Missionary.

—— Thirteen Mormon Missionaries have arrived at Calcutta in the Clipper *Monsoon*, from San Francisco.

—— The presses of the American Tract Society turn out 3,500 volumes a day, or over a million a year ; besides ten millions of tracts a year, and periodicals equal to a million of volumes of 200 pages each.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* gives the following extract from a proclamation issued by the Chinese Pretender :—" According to the Old Testament, the Great God (Shangte) our Heavenly Father, in six days created the heavens and earth, the land and sea, men and things. The Great God is a spiritual Father, a ghostly Father, omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent ; all nations under heaven are acquainted with his great power. In tracing up the records of by-gone ages, we find that since the time of the creation of the world, the Great God has frequently manifested his displeasure, and how can it be that you people of the world are still ignorant of it ?

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—" We have great pleasure in announcing the publication in Bombay of another weekly Marathi newspaper, called *Dhoom Ketoo*, or the *Comet*, the first number of which is dated Friday, the 6th May. It is a lithographed single sheet, of the size of the *Bombay Times*, and is neatly got up. The annual subscription is only four rupees,—being lower than that of any of the vernacular newspapers, except the *Dnyandaya*. We trust that the *Vurtman Deepika* and the *Dhoom Ketoo* will meet with encouragement from the Marathi-reading portion of the public. The Goojrathi public maintain a number of Goojrathi papers and magazines, which are daily improving in their external appearance as well as their intrinsic merits. All of them are printed—but through poverty, stinginess, or ignorance, the Marathi community has hitherto given little or nothing in the shape of reward to those intelligent and zealous individuals who have employed their time in writing for the benefit of the native public."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—" We understand that a number of persons have formed themselves—or are shortly to form—into a Company ; for the purpose of undertaking the work of lighting Bombay with gas. A capital of from three to four lacs of Rupees is to be made up, and there are to be 200 shares in all.

—— The Calcutta Correspondent of the same writes :—" Now, as to this province of Pegu, I would say a few words. I am of opinion that its value as a territorial acquisition has been much overrated, and that it is by no means such a desirable catch, as it has been the fashion to represent it. The face of the country and its capabilities in an agricultural point of view, are somewhat like those of lower Bengal ; and if the production of the poorest and least nourishing grain in the world, rice, be considered to constitute the wealth and value of a country, then it is rich, but not otherwise. I am by no means certain that the best teak forests are not in Burmah proper, just beyond the Pegu boundary line, and I believe thas it is with reference to these very forests that the Burmese Commissioners are trying to push back that line, so as to keep the forests on their side of it. As to the mineral, and other resources of Pegu, of which we have heard so much, they are, in my opinion, fabulous. Their imaginary existence owes its birth to that mixture of cupidity and credulity which makes travellers, whenever they see a considerable display of barbaric wealth and finery in countries or ports where they touch, imagine that mines of the precious metals, and other valuable productions, abound, and only require attention and labor to enrich the enterprising and the industrious. This has been the case with Pegu."

THURSDAY,—MAY 12.

—— A Rangoon correspondent of the *Englishman*, April 24, writes :—" The *Fire Queen* and *Proserpine*, the latter bearing the Flag of Commodore Lambert, arrived yesterday at noon ; the only news they bring is that Beling has been recaptured with a loss on our side of five killed and twenty-five wounded. The former report that the two lacs of treasure had fallen into the hands of the Burmese proved untrue,—the officer in charge very wisely made the best of his way back to Maulmein, which place he reached in safety. On the retaking of the place, twelve sepoys were found in irons, but further no harm had been done to them. Here all is quiet and trade pretty brisk. The *John Brightman* sailed a few days ago with a very fair amount of freight,—the first that has done so, consisting principally of Cutch, Eart Oil, Hides, &c., a whole lot of hhds. of Beer returned as it would not fetch the expected price ; in fact all drinkables are resonable now and of fair quality, but our bazar is very wretched and expensive. The weather is awful, thermometer 105° 106° in the shade. We had a couple of showers of rain last week, but they were very slight and did not do much good. It is expected the rains will set in early this year,—last year the first heavy shower occurred on the 11th May, and the rain set in regularly on the 15th. The new Dock is expected to be opened early next month ; it is to be hoped it will answer the purpose, although there are many, who pretend to understand these matters, who say that it and the whole Establishment should have been on the Dallas side; where a vessel drawing three fathoms water can lay along side the bank at dead low water. The *Indus* is getting ready to convey the Commodore to Prome again. The *Nerbudda* arrived from thence this morning,—no news."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1853.

Dr. W. L. Cameron, Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts on Vaccination duty from the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1853.

Lieutenant Bainbrigge, Commandant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, resumed charge of his duties on the 15th instant, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 26th March last.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1853.

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, 2nd Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, having resumed charge of his duties on the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence, for one month, granted to him on the 13th idem, is cancelled.

Lieutenant M. R. Haig, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country, from the 19th April 1853.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1853.

Lieutenant J. F. Lester, Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Sukkur, delivered over charge of his duties to Lieutenant R. Cowpar, on the 15th ultimo.

Mr. W. Sandwith, Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is allowed to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Goozeratee.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. Peach has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination S. E. Division, Goozerat.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Imlach, 23rd Regiment N. I., has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Shikarpoor.

Bombay Castle, 11th May, 1853.

Mr. D. Davidson received charge of the General Post Office on the 6th instant.

Mr. J. R. Hadow has been elected a Member of the Board of Conservancy, in the room of Mr. S. S. Dickinson.

Mr. G. J. Blane received charge of the Offices of Civil Auditor and Mint Master, from Mr. Simson, on the 27th ultimo.

First Hospital Assistant Sew Appah, of the Civil Hospital at Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence till the 15th proximo, to proceed to Dapoolee, on Medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1853.

Mr. A. Remington to act as Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Warden. The appointment is to take effect from the date of Mr. Smart's departure to Europe.

Mr. A. W. Jones to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

Bombay Castle, 10th May, 1853.

Mr. R. F. Mactier to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. C. G. Kemball to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1853.

Mr. W. F. A. Spry, Deputy Magistrate of Kaira, has been examined in the Regulations, and found competent to transact public business.

Mr. R. Keays, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, resumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant.

The leave of absence for six weeks applied for, on Medical certificate, by the late Govind Narayen, Shastree of the Sudder Adawlut, has been sanctioned.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1853.

No. 315 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish the following description of the Limits of the Cantonment at Hydrabad in Scinde :—

Description of the limits of the Cantonment at Hydrabad in Scinde.

Description.	Bearing.	Distance in Yards.
1. From the main gate of the fort round the N. W. and N. E. angles of the fort to the 8th bastion..		800
1. From the 8th Bastion to No. 1 pillar on the E. of the Nullah. .	S.	98
2. From pillar No. 1 to pillar No. 2, to the S. of babool trees. . .	E. 12 S.	434
3. From pillar No. 2 to pillar No. 3, West of Nullah. . .	S. 28 E.	1,440
4. From pillar No. 3 to pillar No. 4.	S. 16½ E.	685
5. From pillar No. 4 to pillar No. 5, along the ridge of hill. . .	S. 40 W.	1,490
6. From pillar No. 5 to pillar No. 6, on the ridge of hill to the E. of a large tomb.	W. 7 N.	1,015
7. From pillar No. 6 to pillar No. 7, along the ridge of hill. . .	N. 27 W.	674
8. From pillar No. 7 to pillar No. 8, 480 yards N. W. of Meer Goolam Khan's tomb.	W. 8 N.	1,490
9. From pillar No. 8 to pillar No. 9, near some huts and S. of a well. .	S. 41 W.	2,210
10. From pillar No. 9 to pillar No. 10, meeting the Indus River 140 yards S. of a Nullah. . .	S. W.	650
11. From Pillar No. 10 to pillar No. 11, along the banks of the river, passing the entrenched camp to the S. W. angle of government garden.	N. 13 W.	2,23[illegible]

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12. From pillar No. 11 to pillar No. 12, along the Southern boundary of government garden to the S. E. angle thereof.	E. 12 N.	380
13. From pillar No. 12 to pillar No. 13, along the Eastern boundary of government garden to the N. E. angle thereof.	N.	150
14. From pillar No. 13 to pillar No. 14, on the Wadoo at the junction of two nullahs, and 200 yards N. E. of the Moombarnck gate.	N. 16 E.	4,315
15. From pillar No. 14 to pillar No. 15, along the course of the Wadoo 250 yards N. W. of Meer Goolam Nubee's tomb.	N. E.	2,850
16. From pillar No. 15 to pillar No. 16, along the ridge of hill.	S. 2 W.	386
17. From pillar No. 16 to pillar No. 17, 50 yards S. of Meer Goolam Nubee's tomb.	E. 3 N.	190
18. From pillar No. 17 to pillar No. 18, 25 yards to the S. W. of Meer Goolam Shah's tomb.	S. 2 W.	375
19. From pillar No. 18 to pillar No. 19, at the S. E. corner of the same tomb.	E. 2 N.	115
20. From pillar No. 19 to pillar No. 20, at the N. angle of major Jacob's compound.	S. 38½ E.	130
21. From pillar No. 20 to pillar No. 21, at W. angle—ditto.	W. 34 S.	144
22. From pillar No. 21 to pillar No. 22, at S. angle—ditto.	S. 34½ E.	145
23. From pillar No. 22 to pillar No. 23, at E. angle—ditto.	E. 32½ N.	170
24. From pillar No. 23 to pillar No. 24, at the N. E. angle of Meer Kurreem Ali's tomb.	S. 1 W.	375
25. From pillar No. 24 to pillar No. 25, at N. W. angle of Meer Kurreem Ali's tomb.	W.	9
26. From pillar No. 25 to pillar No. 26, 110 yards S. W. of the jail along the ridge of hill.	S. 1 W.	322
27. From pillar No. 26 to pillar No. 27, about 160 yards N. of the centre street of the European regiment new bazar along the boundary of the Mussulmans' burial ground.	S. 5 W.	880
28. From pillar No. 27 to pillar. No 28, on the ridge of hill 20 yards N. W. of Mr. Gibbons' bungalow.	E. 24½ S.	270
29. From pillar No. 28 to pillar No. 29, along the ridge of hill 130 yards N. E. of the Roman Catholic chapel.	S. 35 E.	250
30. From pillar No. 29 to pillar No. 30, at the N. W. angle of a small garden.	S. 40 W.	260
31. From pillar No. 30 to pillar No. 31, 10 yards from the N. W. angle of the old jail.	S. 9 [illegible]	363
32. From pillar No. 31 to pillar No. 32, at the N. W. angle of the deputy collector's compound.	W. 35 S.	375
33. From pillar No. 32 to pillar No. 33, at the S. W. angle of the deputy collector's compound in charge of treasury.	S. 6½ W.	230
34. From pillar No. 33 to pillar No. 34, close to the road.	S. 12 E.	140
35. From pillarNo. 34 to pillar No.35, on the ridge of hill 160 yards S. of lieutenant Champion's compound.	E. 42 S.	325
36. From pillar No 35 to pillar to No. 36, 30 yards to the W. of the Fort Wall.	E. 4½ S.	515
37. From pillar No. 36 to pillar No. 37, on the ridge of the hill at the southernmost point of the town.	N. 23 E.	250
38. From pillar No. 37 round the fort to the main gate.	E. 42 N.	280

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1853.

No. 316 of 1853.—Captain J. S. Kemball, of the 26th regiment native infantry, has been appointed to act as superintendent of police in the Ahmednuggur zillah and commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps.

No. 317 of 1853.—The following officers are appointed to act as 1st class commissariat agents, to fill temporary vacancies in the department.

Lieut. Henry Beale, 12th regiment native infantry.
Lieut. J. O. B. Forrest, 12th regiment native infantry.
Lieut. W. Buchanan, 29th regiment native infantry.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1853.

No. 318 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By major Scobie, dated Surat, the 29th March 1853 appointing assistant surgeon Nuttall, of the 29th regiment native infantry, to act as garrison and civil surgeon at that station on the departure of surgeon Pitcairn, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

By brigadier Trydell, dated Poona, the 4th April 1853, appointing captain R. Richards, 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as brigade major during the absence of captain Rolland, on leave.

By brigadier general James, dated Vingorla, the 6th April 1853, making over the command of the Southern division of the army to lieutenant colonel Cunningham, of the 8th regiment Madras light cavalry, the next senior officer, on the departure of the brigadier general to the presidency.

By major Liddell, dated Poona, the 12th April 1853, appointing ensign C F. Boulton, to act as interpreter to the 27th regiment native infantry, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of directors:—

Captain R. Gordon, 4th regiment native infantry (or rifle corps,) lieutenant E. G. Goble, 15th regiment native infantry, lieutenant T. S. Warden, 4th regiment native infantry (or rifle corps,) lieutenant R. W. Richards, 10th regiment native infantry, and assistant surgeon W. Peach, medical establishment; date of arrival at Bombay, 27th April 1353.

No. 322 of 1853.—Captain A. E. Saunders, of the 2d European regiment light infantry, is permitted to proceed to Ceylon and to Sea, within Indian limits on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation from the Coast.

By order of the right honorable the governor in council,

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Mahableshwur, 7th May, 1853.

At a general court martial assembled at camp near Deesa, on Tuesday the 22d day of March 1853, and of which lieutenant colonel Hartley, her majesty's 8th King's, is president, lieutenant John Edwin Bowles, 23d regiment native light infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz:—

Lieutenant John Edwin Bowles, 23d regiment Bombay native light infantry, brought to trial by order of his excellency the commander-in-chief upon the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz:

1st Instance.—In having, at camp Nusseerabad, on or about the evening of the 5th January 1853, appeared at the mess table of the 23d regiment native light infantry, in a state of intoxication.

2nd Instance.—In having, at camp Nusseerabad, on or about the evening of the 5th January 1853, said to lieutenant Bruce of the 23d regiment native light infantry, that he would "kick his backside," or words to the like effect.

2nd Charge.—For having, at camp Nusseerabad, on or about the evening of the 5th Jaauary 1853, disobeyed the lawful command of captain Travers, 23d regiment native light infantry, his superior officer, by refusing to go to his quarters under arrest when ordered.

3rd Charge.—For having, at camp Nusseerabad, on or about the evening of the 5th of January 1853, disobeyed the lawful command of major Watkins his superior officer, in command of the 23d regiment native light infantry, conveyed to him by lieutenant and adjutant Peyton, in failing to go to his quarters under arrest when ordered.

4th Charge.—For having, at camp Nusseerabad, on or about the evening of the 5th January 1853, when told by lieutenant and adjutant Peyton, 23d regiment native light infantry, by order of major Watkins, his commanding officer, to go to his quarters under arrest, neglected to do so, until informed, that if he did not go immediately to his quarters, under arrest, he would be sent there under a guard.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 26th Jan, 1853.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,
(Sd) H. HANCOCK, lieut. col., adjt. genl. of the army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Revised Finding.—The court finds the prisoner, lieutenant John Edwin Bowles, of the 23d regiment of Bombay native light infantry,

Guilty of the first instance of the first charge.
Guilty of the second instance of the first charge.
Guilty of the second charge.
Guilty of the third charge.

Upon the fourth charge the court finds the prisoner not guilty, for the reason that it appears in evidence that the order of major Watkins, and the threat of the guard were delivered at the same time to the prisoner.

Revised Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, which being in breach of the articles of war, sentences him, lieutenant John Edwin Bowles, of the 23d regiment of Bombay native light infantry, to be severely reprimanded, and moreover, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for (6) six months.

(Sd.) H. W. HARTLEY, Lieut. Col.,
(Sd.) J. ANDERSON, Capt., and President.
Depy. J. A. G.

Confirmed.

(Sd.) FREDERICK, FITZCLARENCE,
Lieut. Genl., Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 6th May 1853.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant Bowles, has been convicted of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman—of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and, in two instances, of one of the most serious crimes a military man, officer or soldier, can be guilty of, namely, a direct disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer.

It is very probable that lieutenant Bowles would not have committed this last offence, had he been in his sober senses; but it is no palliation of his conduct that he was drunk.

Drunkenness, criminal in a soldier, is infinitely more so in an officer, and wholly unfits him for his position in the army.

That lieutenant Bowles still holds his commission is to be attributed to the erroneous clemency of his judges.

By the above sentece, I am grieved to find that court martial composed of fifteen officers of this army, could, after having pronounced the prisoner guilty of ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct, have considered such an individual worthy of their society, and fit to remain in the service.

(Sd.) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.
Lieut Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

The suspension awarded to lieutenant John Edwin Bowles, of the 23d regiment native light infantry, will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Deesa, which is to be reported to the adjutant general of the army.

Lieutenant Bowles is to be released from arrest.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 5th May, 1853.

1. Assistant surgeon H. J. Gane, recently arrived from England, is attached to the 2nd battalion artillery, at the presidency.

2. Private Croosthajee Pockray, of the 5th regiment native light infantry, is transferred to the 28th regiment native infantry.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff.—Brigadier G. J. Wilson, commanding at Deesa, from 15th May to 30th June, to proceed to Mount Aboo, on private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon B. White, staff surgeon and deputy medical store keeper, from 15th May to 15th August, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.—Lieut. S. Scott, from 16th May to 31st May, in extension.

Regt. of Arty.—2nd Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, from 22d March to 21st May, to proceed to the Ramghaut and Rairee, on medical certificate.

4th Regt. N. I. (R. C.)—Lieut. R. J. Castell, from 27th April to 31st May, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 6th May, 1853.

1. Corporal David Sadler, attached to the Percussion cap manufactory, is promoted to the rank of serjeant on the town major's non-effeetive list, and appointed overseer in the department, from the 1st instant, vice Harbridge deceased,

2. The following order is confirmed:—

By Lieutenant colonel Woodburn, C. B., dated Bombay the 29th April 1853, directing surgeon Hamilton, marine battalion, to receive medical charge of the 2nd battalion artillery, as a temporary arrangement, from surgeon Arbuckle, appointed civil surgeon at the presidency.

3. The leave of absence granted to ensign D. C. E. Twyford, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, in G. O. C. No. 2 of the 24th March last, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 7th May, 1853.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 84, of the 5th February last, lieutenant J. T. Nicholson, of the 23d regiment native light infantry, temporarily placed at the disposal of the commander in chief, is directed to join his regiment.

2. Unposted ensign C. B. LaTouche, is attached to do duty with the 14th regiment native infantry at Kurrachee, and directed to join.

3. Privates Ram Soha Tewarry and Sita Ram Sing, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, are transferred to the 2nd Belooch battalion.

4. The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have obtained leave of absence:—

Medical staff.—Superintending surgeon E. W. Edwards, from 28th April to 31st May, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate,

Commissariat Department.—Sub-conductor W. Goslin, from 1st May to 31st May, in extension, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

ERRATUM.

In rule I. published to the army in G. G. O. No. 298, of the 28th ultimo, for before the completion of their eighteen years "read before the completion of their eighteenth year," order books to be corrected accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Colonel
Adjutant General of the army.

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